

DO NOT WRITE ON

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Chapter 16 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. By 1890, the majority of Americans:
- a. worked as farmers.
 - b. worked as independent craftsmen.
 - c. worked in the mining industry.
 - d. were moving into the middle class.
 - e. worked for wages.
- _____ 2. The second industrial revolution was marked by:
- a. a return to handmade goods.
 - b. a more equalized distribution of wealth.
 - c. the rapid expansion of industry across the South.
 - d. the acceleration of factory production and increased activity in the mining and railroad industries.
 - e. a decline in the growth of cities.
- _____ 3. The _____ made possible the second industrial revolution in America.
- a. oil industry
 - b. railroads
 - c. iron industry
 - d. textiles
 - e. cotton gin
- _____ 4. Between 1897 and 1904, a wave of financial mergers led to the creation of the following corporations, all of which dominated major parts of the economy EXCEPT:
- a. U.S. Steel.
 - b. J.P. Morgan.
 - c. Standard Oil.
 - d. International Harvester.
 - e. Quaker Oats.
- _____ 5. Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller:
- a. faced no criticism for their business practices.
 - b. led the way in social reform.
 - c. advocated government regulation of business.
 - d. built up giant corporations that dominated their respective markets.
 - e. were both immigrants.
- _____ 6. The American working class:
- a. were paid less than their European counterparts.
 - b. worked under safe conditions, and fatal factory accidents were uncommon.
 - c. did not include women and children.
 - d. was quickly making gains and moving into the middle class.
 - e. lived in desperate conditions.

- _____ 7. In *How the Other Half Lives*, Jacob Riis:
- highlighted the benefits of the second industrial revolution.
 - discussed the lives of wealthy Americans.
 - focused on the wretched conditions of New York City slums.
 - provided a fictional account of life in 1890.
 - wrote about captains of industry.
- _____ 8. The impact of the second industrial revolution on the trans-Mississippi West was:
- dramatic as an agricultural empire grew.
 - insignificant.
 - concentrated in the cities.
 - beneficial to Indians.
 - significant only for native-born whites.
- _____ 9. The economic development of the American West was based on:
- farming solely.
 - lumber, mining industries, tourism, and farming.
 - the continued reliance on self-sufficient farming.
 - transportation modes other than the railroad.
 - the cooperation of the Plains Indians.
- _____ 10. The Plains Indians:
- were completely responsible for the near extinction of the buffalo.
 - had lived in peace until the Civil War.
 - encouraged the influx of white settlers.
 - included the Cheyenne, Comanche, Crow, Kiowa, and Sioux.
 - were treated fairly by the federal government.
- _____ 11. What did hunters shoot while riding the railroads across the West?
- horses
 - deer
 - antelope
 - Indians
 - buffalo
- _____ 12. Chief Joseph:
- advocated greater federal control of Indians.
 - starred in a Wild West show.
 - was at the Little Bighorn.
 - supported the reservation system.
 - wanted freedom for his people, the Nez Percé.
- _____ 13. In his speech "A Second Declaration of Independence," labor leader Ira Steward argued that the most pressing problem facing the nation was:
- slavery.
 - westward expansion.
 - the growing gap between the rich and poor.
 - the rise of bonanza farming.
 - railroad and transportation costs.

- _____ 14. The Dawes Act of 1887:
- a. placed Indians on reservations.
 - b. divided tribal lands into parcels of land for Indian families.
 - c. outlawed the killing of the buffalo.
 - d. was considered a success by the Indians.
 - e. ended the Indian wars in the West.
- _____ 15. *Elk v. Wilkins* (1884):
- a. agreed with lower court rulings that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments did not apply to Indians.
 - b. ordered that citizenship be applied to the Indians if Indians renounced loyalty to their tribe.
 - c. voided a state law that established maximum working hours for bakers, citing that this law infringed on individual freedom.
 - d. decided that working more than ten hours a day was more strain than a female body could bear.
 - e. ruled that manufacturing was a local activity, not subject to congressional regulation of interstate commerce.
- _____ 16. Which event marked the end of the Indian wars?
- a. Battle of Little Big Horn
 - b. surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé
 - c. Battle of Wounded Knee
 - d. establishment of the Ghost Dance
 - e. surrender of Sitting Bull
- _____ 17. Crédit Mobiler and the Whiskey Ring:
- a. were international corporations.
 - b. were involved in steel production.
 - c. were owned by Andrew Carnegie.
 - d. donated money to the poor.
 - e. were indicative of the corruption in the Grant administration.
- _____ 18. Republican economic policies strongly favored:
- a. midwestern farmers.
 - b. southern sharecroppers.
 - c. national consumers.
 - d. eastern industrialists and bankers.
 - e. western silver mine owners.
- _____ 19. The Civil Service Act of 1883:
- a. created a merit system for government workers.
 - b. favored candidates with political influence.
 - c. was passed in response to the assassination of President Lincoln.
 - d. applied only to women.
 - e. applied only to elected officeholders.

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- _____ 20. The Interstate Commerce Commission was established in 1887 to:
- a. distribute land allocations to railroad companies.
 - b. standardize the transportation of animal feed between states.
 - c. oversee state taxes.
 - d. regulate railroad gauge size.
 - e. ensure that railroads charged farmers and merchants reasonable and fair rates.
- _____ 21. The Grange was an organization that:
- a. pushed for the eight-hour day.
 - b. sought to raise railroad rates.
 - c. opposed government regulation of shipping charges.
 - d. pushed for railroads to acquire more land in the West.
 - e. established cooperatives for storing and marketing farm output.
- _____ 22. Which statement about the theory of Social Darwinism is FALSE?
- a. The theory evolved from the British philosopher Herbert Spencer.
 - b. The theory argued that evolution was as natural a process in human society as in nature and that government must not interfere.
 - c. The theory argued that failure to advance in society indicated a lack of character.
 - d. The theory argued that freedom required frank acceptance of inequality.
 - e. The theory argued that the "deserving poor" only included children.
- _____ 23. During the second industrial revolution, the courts:
- a. supported the interests of workers.
 - b. supported the interests of consumers.
 - c. refused to hear any cases related to business interests.
 - d. tended to favor the interests of industry over those of labor.
 - e. tended to favor the interests of labor over those of industry.
- _____ 24. The Great Railroad Strike of 1877:
- a. had little impact in America.
 - b. was a victory for labor.
 - c. saw little violence.
 - d. was confined only to New England.
 - e. was evidence of worker solidarity and the close ties between industry and the Republican Party.
- _____ 25. The Haymarket Affair:
- a. began with the Great Strike of 1877.
 - b. originated in New York City.
 - c. involved American farmers on strike.
 - d. brought about the end of Reconstruction.
 - e. was provoked by the 1886 bombing at a Chicago labor rally.

Chapter 17 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The Farmers' Alliance:
- a. successfully worked with banks.
 - b. was subsidized by the railroad industry.
 - c. sought to improve conditions through cooperatives.
 - d. achieved its goals and disbanded shortly after its founding.
 - e. was limited only to the Northeast.
- _____ 2. The Populist platform:
- a. called for the end of all government.
 - b. supported the interests of big business.
 - c. called for government control of business.
 - d. appealed only to industrial workers.
 - e. appealed only to farmers.
- _____ 3. The severe depression of 1893:
- a. was quickly over, and the economy was soon booming.
 - b. caused little if any hardship.
 - c. affected only factory workers.
 - d. was a period in which labor and capital worked together harmoniously.
 - e. was marked by high and long-term unemployment, exemplified by Coxey's Army.
- _____ 4. Which institution was hardest hit by the Redeemers once they assumed power in the South?
- a. churches
 - b. public schools
 - c. mental health facilities
 - d. jails
 - e. sharecropping
- _____ 5. Who migrated to Kansas during the Kansas Exodus?
- a. Indians
 - b. working-class families
 - c. Chinese
 - d. blacks
 - e. white sharecroppers
- _____ 6. In *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896), the Supreme Court:
- a. ruled that "separate but equal" accommodations were constitutional.
 - b. ruled that "separate but equal" accommodations were unconstitutional.
 - c. supported the right of women to vote.
 - d. supported the right of workers to join unions.
 - e. supported the right of African-Americans to vote.

- _____ 7. All of the following were used by southern whites to maintain domination over blacks EXCEPT:
- a. racial segregation
 - b. disenfranchisement
 - c. limiting economic opportunities
 - d. inferior education
 - e. outlawing the use of black female domestic workers in white homes
- _____ 8. At the end of the nineteenth century, lynching:
- a. rarely happened.
 - b. was an act of violence directed mostly at black men.
 - c. caused Ida B. Wells to stop writing and speaking.
 - d. was always done in secret.
 - e. affected only southern whites.
- _____ 9. The new immigrants:
- a. were seen as no different from the old immigrants.
 - b. received a warm welcome in America.
 - c. came from southern and eastern Europe.
 - d. were few in number.
 - e. came mostly from Great Britain.
- _____ 10. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882:
- a. was directed only at women and illiterates.
 - b. was not racially motivated.
 - c. was found unconstitutional.
 - d. favored Japanese immigrants.
 - e. prohibited any Chinese from entering the United States.
- _____ 11. Beginning in the 1890s, the women's era was so called because:
- a. women could vote.
 - b. few women had to work outside the home.
 - c. women's economic opportunities increased as did their role in public life.
 - d. growing numbers of women held political office.
 - e. most men supported equal rights for women.
- _____ 12. The Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU):
- a. was a small organization of radical feminists.
 - b. was led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton.
 - c. moved from demanding prohibition of alcohol to pushing for women's right to vote.
 - d. was a single-issue organization out to ban alcohol.
 - e. argued that politics was not the place for women.
- _____ 13. The Teller Amendment stated that:
- a. the United States would annex the Philippines.
 - b. Cuba was to be a protectorate of the United States.
 - c. the United States would not annex Cuba.
 - d. Puerto Rico was to become a territory of the United States.
 - e. the United States would not annex the Philippines.

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- _____ 14. The Spanish-American War:
- a. lasted several years.
 - b. was a victory for Spain.
 - c. brought the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico under U.S. control.
 - d. resulted in thousands of U.S. combat deaths.
 - e. ended American expansionism.
- _____ 15. The "white man's burden":
- a. refers to the horrors of lynching.
 - b. refers to the failure of Reconstruction.
 - c. was a term coined by Mark Twain.
 - d. comes from a poem by Rudyard Kipling.
 - e. comes from a speech by Booker T. Washington.

Short Answer

Identify and give the historical significance of ⁵ each of the following terms, events, and people in a ^{Sentence} paragraph or two.

- 16. Booker T. Washington
- 17. Nativism
- 18. Insular Cases
- 19. Spanish-American War
- 20. Homestead Strike
- 21. Chinese Exclusion Act
- 22. American Federation of Labor

Essay

Choose 1

- 23. Explain why Americans increasingly came to feel that they were being denied economic independence and democratic self-government during the late nineteenth century.
- 24. Analyze the consequences of American rule in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines (choose 2). Did the citizens prosper? Enjoy freedom? Accept American rule?

Chapter 18 Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The Triangle Shirtwaist fire:
- a. was the worst fire in U.S. history.
 - b. brought in its wake increased union organizing among New York City garment workers and much-needed safety legislation.
 - c. destroyed the business, but there were no casualties.
 - d. occurred during the Uprising of the 20,000.
 - e. resulted in laws that banned all manufacturing in New York.
- _____ 2. All of the following people were "muckrakers" EXCEPT:
- a. Lewis Hine
 - b. Lincoln Steffens
 - c. Ida Tarbell
 - d. Samuel Gompers
 - e. Upton Sinclair
- _____ 3. Which was the Ellis Island of the West?
- a. San Diego
 - b. Angel Island
 - c. Alcatraz
 - d. San Francisco
 - e. Liberty Island
- _____ 4. All of the following statements about mass consumption in the early twentieth century are true EXCEPT:
- a. southerners fully participated in the mass-consumption society.
 - b. the promise of mass consumption became the foundation for a new understanding of freedom.
 - c. urban-dwellers purchased goods in department stores and chain stores.
 - d. rural people purchased goods through mail-order catalogs.
 - e. the new advertising industry often linked goods with the idea of freedom.
- _____ 5. Vaudeville is a:
- a. form of entertainment.
 - b. kind of drink immigrants liked.
 - c. reform group.
 - d. place in New York.
 - e. political machine.
- _____ 6. Nickelodeons:
- a. were patronized only by the wealthy.
 - b. were banned in most cities.
 - c. were motion-picture theaters with a five-cent admission charge.
 - d. never caught on with American consumers.
 - e. appealed only to children.

- _____ 7. The program that sought to streamline production and boost profits by systematically controlling costs and work practices was called:
- a. Fordism.
 - b. vertical integration.
 - c. free-market practices.
 - d. scientific management.
 - e. laissez-faire.
- _____ 8. Which person was a Supreme Court justice and a Progressive reformer who advocated for the labor movement?
- a. Woodrow Wilson
 - b. Samuel Gompers
 - c. Eugene V. Debs
 - d. Louis Brandeis
 - e. Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ 9. Which statement about the American Federation of Labor in the early twentieth century is FALSE?
- a. the AFL represented skilled workers only.
 - b. AFL membership tripled between 1900 and 1904.
 - c. the AFL forged closer ties with corporate leaders to stabilize employee relations.
 - d. the AFL established pension plans for long-term workers.
 - e. the AFL proposed an overthrow of the capitalist system.
- _____ 10. The 1912 strike in Lawrence, Massachusetts:
- a. started when workers demanded shorter hours.
 - b. is also known as the Bread and Roses strike.
 - c. is also known as the Uprising of the 20,000.
 - d. received little public attention.
 - e. was unique in that it involved only children.
- _____ 11. The Ludlow Massacre was a tragic confrontation between:
- a. Plains Indians and the U.S. army.
 - b. North Carolina textile workers and the police.
 - c. the IWW and the Massachusetts police.
 - d. New Orleans dockworkers and militia.
 - e. Colorado mine workers and militia.
- _____ 12. Margaret Sanger was a:
- a. utopian novelist.
 - b. U.S. senator.
 - c. prison-reform advocate.
 - d. birth-control advocate.
 - e. labor organizer.
- _____ 13. President Theodore Roosevelt:
- a. believed that the president should side with employers during labor disputes.
 - b. helped striking coal miners to negotiate a favorable settlement with their employers.
 - c. opposed direct federal regulation of the economy.
 - d. opposed the creation of national parks.
 - e. proposed to weaken the Interstate Commerce Commission.

- _____ 14. Who was NOT a candidate in the 1912 presidential election?
- Theodore Roosevelt
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Eugene Debs
 - William Jennings Bryan
 - William Howard Taft
- _____ 15. In 1912, New Freedom:
- was Theodore Roosevelt's campaign pledge that government should have a greater regulatory role.
 - was Eugene Debs's campaign pledge that government should abolish all private property.
 - was Woodrow Wilson's campaign pledge that government should renew economic competition with less government intervention.
 - was the campaign slogan of the women's suffrage movement.
 - was a term coined by Margaret Sanger for the birth-control movement.

Identification

Identify and give the historical significance of 5 of the following terms, events, and people in a sentence or two.

16. Fordism
17. IWW
18. New Nationalism
19. Muckrakers
20. New Freedom
21. Conservationism

Short Answer: Answer 1 of the following

22. Analyze the various roles women played during the era, from social reformer, to feminist, to suffragette. How did various women define freedom?
23. Compare the Populist and Progressive movements. Critically analyze why the Progressive movement seemed to have more success. What were the limitations of the Populist movement?

